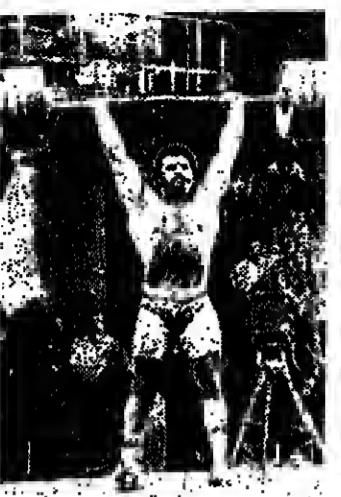


# SPORTS

## Weightlifting: Soviet team wins



Like a year ago, Anatoly Pleschenko, 23, of the USSR won the superheavyweight division at the world and European championships in Ljubljana: he amassed 445 kg, a fine climax to Soviet team-winning performance, as the USSR accumulated 28 medals of which 10 were gold, 15 silver and three bronze. The chief rivals Bulgaria totalled 22 medals (13-6-3). The USSR totalled 293 points, to 271 for Bulgaria and 175 for Poland.

The championships, which produced 13 world marks, drew over 200 entrants from 38 countries.

## Tikhonov unsurprised by championship upsets

The USSR ice hockey championship has got up to an exciting start, with none of the 12 top division clubs having a clean sheet after the first three rounds — which is fairly logical and was predicted by Viktor Tikhonov, head coach of the USSR national and the Central Army Club in his talk with pressmen shortly before the championship.

Generalissimo has now affected the ice clubs, which naturally involves the national team, and all players are eager to take a good showing right from the start, he declared. There are now only a few old big names left in our hockey like Tretyak, Matisev, Kapustin...

## Javelin record

8. Sakellaris, 27, of Greece, European athletics champion, bronze medallist, set a new world javelin mark of 74.20 m in Moscow. Garry Kasparov saved up the first place with a round still to go, totalling 16 points out of a possible 13; Alexander Belyavsky was second with 8.5 points.

## Marathon race in Peking

Li Dahui Yan, 28-year-old college student from Pyongyang, capital of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, has won an international marathon in China's capital, clocking 2 hr 14 min 43 sec in the 42 km 195 m race. Anatoly Atryukov and Yuri Pleshkov of the USSR placed fifth and seventh.

Taking part were 183 entrants, including 35 visitors from 17 countries.

## Kasparov and Belyavsky get through

Two Soviet Grandmasters have picked up both "passes" to the next round of the world chess title series in an interzonal in Moscow. Garry Kasparov saved up the first place with a round still to go, totalling 16 points out of a possible 13; Alexander Belyavsky was second with 8.5 points.

Ulf Andersson of Sweden and world ex-champion Mikhail Tchigorin shared third-fourth places with eight points each. Another Soviet onrater Yefim Geller shared fifth-sixth places with Guillermo Garcia of Cuba with 7.5 points.

Of the field of eight challenge series contestants three are Soviet players, as world ex-champion Vassily Smyslov did fine earlier in an interzonal at Las Palmas, Spain.

Alexander Belyavsky was the first to make the field of eight challengers for the world chess crown.



Valery Vassilyev has only just quelled competitive hockey, with a quiet start, with none of the 12 top division clubs having a clean sheet after the first three rounds — which is fairly logical and was predicted by Viktor Tikhonov, head coach of the USSR national and the Central Army Club in his talk with pressmen shortly before the championship.

NHL officials, Tikhonov remarked, are showing much interest in continued sports contacts with the Soviet Ice Hockey Federation, and there might possibly be a new USSR-NHL on-court series next December-February.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## Favourites below par

China has won her first ever women's world volleyball title, beating Peru 3-0 in the final game, while the USA only placed Japan 3-1 to come third.

The USSR went down to Cuba 2-3, placing a mere sixth.

## OF INTEREST

### A cure for rheumatism

Rheumatism can be cured by diving, is the opinion of West German sports doctor Josef Reuscho. He believes that water diving protects sportsmen from rheumatic afflictions and even common colds. He claims that staying underwater helps accumulate enough oxygen in divers' bloodstream to kill microorganisms.

## CONNORS AT A CROSSROADS

American tennis star Jimmy Connors, 30, who in recent years has been kept in the shade by more successful rivals like Sweden Bjorn Borg and fellow countryman John McEnroe, could quite justifiably claim this season to be world No. 1 title, having won two highly prestigious tournaments: Wimbledon and the US Open.

He had a similar success eight years ago. This year he beat McEnroe at Wimbledon and Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl in the US Open, the other two top world ace.

Though standing only 160 centimetres, he is a spectacularly

mobile and spry, rarely missing the ball and serving in mid-air.

With such spectacular success behind him this season, Connors now says he is considering, if not quite competitive tournaments altogether, at least cutting down on "high-class" matches. I feel at a crossroads, he explains. I know I can still beat anyone but feel at the same time it's time to go. As one approaches one's fifties it becomes increasingly difficult to fight off younger rivals when there are more and more time passes.

## On the occasion of the PRC's 33rd anniversary

The President of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a telegram to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the PRC State Council, greeting the Chinese people's Republic of China.

(Continued on page 21)

The Russian Federation captured the team title at the national Buggy cross-country vehicles championship, a sport which is gaining increasing recognition nationwide. Photo by Sergei Prosvakov

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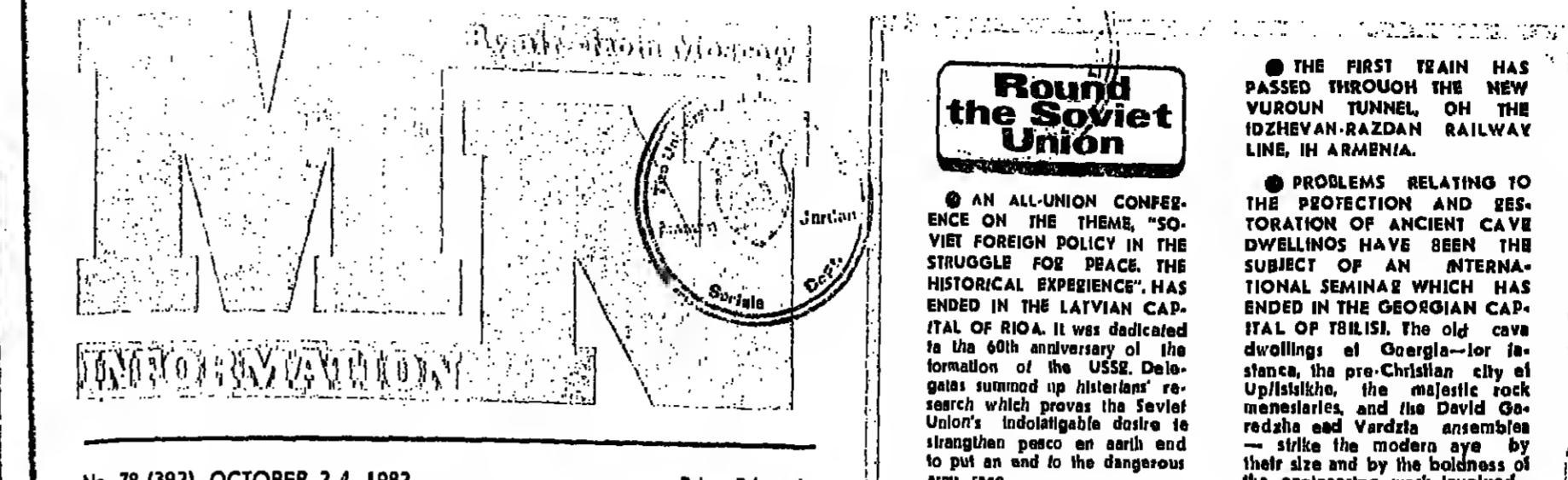


EDITORIAL BOARD  
Address: 16/2 Gorky St, Moscow  
printed in the Soviet Union  
Moscow-USSR  
published Tuesday and Sunday  
Index 50024

AN INFORMATION No. 71



The bloody crimes of the Israeli military and their sponsors in Lebanon have aroused worldwide indignation and condemnation. In the photo, a demonstration outside the White House protesting over Tel Aviv's aggression in Lebanon.



No. 78 (392), OCTOBER 2-4, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

## Round the Soviet Union

• AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON THE THEME, "SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY IN THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. THE HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE", HAS ENDED IN THE LATVIAN CAPITAL OF RIGA. It was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Delegates summed up historians' research which proves the Soviet Union's indomitable desire to strengthen peace on earth and to put an end to the dangerous arms race.

• THE FIRST TRAIN HAS PASSED THROUGH THE NEW YUROUN TUNNEL, ON THE IZHEVAN-RAZDAN RAILWAY LINE, IN ARMENIA.

• PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF ANCIENT CAVE DWELLINGS HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR WHICH HAS ENDED IN THE GEORGIAN CAPITAL OF TBILISI. The old cave dwellings of Georgia—i.e. Uplistsikhe, the pre-Christian city of Uplistsikhe, the majestic rock monasteries, and the David Gareja and Vardzia ensembles — strike the modern eye by their size and by the boldness of the engineering work involved.

## KAZAKHSTAN WELCOMES DIPLOMATS

Between September 26 and 30, the Protocol Section of the USSR Foreign Ministry took the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR on a tour of the Kazakh SSR. Taking part were representatives from 35 countries.

Below we publish the impressions of some of those taking part as recorded in an interview with an MNI correspondent.

David Wyke Evans  
(Australian Ambassador):

To Alma-Ata we had the privilege of being received by the First Secretary of the Party Mr Kuznetsov. In Karaganda, we met local officials and had the opportunity of seeing something of the development of industry and of mineral extraction to the central part of the republic. We continued to Tselinograd, which is known, of course, for its agricultural development, in particular for the virgin lands experiments. Wherever we went we met with great friendliness and hospitality.

Neville Keekurene  
(Sri Lankan Ambassador):

What strikes me is how 10 your country peoples of different nationalities form a united whole. While neither losing their national identity nor becoming fully assimilated, they continue to develop their own cultures, traditions and customs. There are more than a hundred nations and nationalities in the USSR, and it would be quite natural if they were each to travel their own road. This is not the case. They have found a common tongue, and they feel themselves to be part of a greater community than their own one nation.

Alexander NATAROV

## How to survive in the nuclear age?

Such was the subject of the traditional annual meeting between Soviet and British public figures which has taken place under the title of "Edinburgh Conversations".

In the communiqué adopted at the end of the meeting, the delegates unanimously declared that the nuclear age demands a different mode of thinking in matters of war and peace, that the very thought that it is possible to wage nuclear war is pure insanity, and that nothing can justify such a war which would be a crime of the most severe kind. There is no alter-

native to decent and peaceful coexistence.

Any theory of waging nuclear war, whether of a long or short term nature, is both unrealistic and unacceptable. In this war there can be no victors, and the war itself will mean an end to civilization.

This is the third meeting of the kind in Moscow. The Edinburgh Conversations were first held in Moscow in 1980 on the initiative of the Scotland-USSR Society, of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and of the USSR-Great Britain Society.

## The 16th TV forum of Intervision countries

clalist countries and Finland) which are being shown at the forum are watched (and bought) by representatives from Great Britain, France, the FRG, Sweden and Japan. Argen-  
tina; Iran and Kuwait.

The programme is very varied. Soviet TV is presenting 20 movies shot at studios in Moscow and Leningrad, and in the constituent and autonomous republics. They include the following: "The Siberian Far East", "Dushanbe", "Keys to the City", "Vilnius" and others. A considerable number of films are devoted to culture and art — for instance, the filmed version of the ballet of "The Sea Gull" featuring Maya Plisetskaya and Vladimir Vasiliev, "Dmitry Shostakovich — His Symphony", "The World of Ulaseva", "K. S. Stasovskiy" and 11 feature films. Features, documentaries, sci-fi and cartoons will be shown through October 6.



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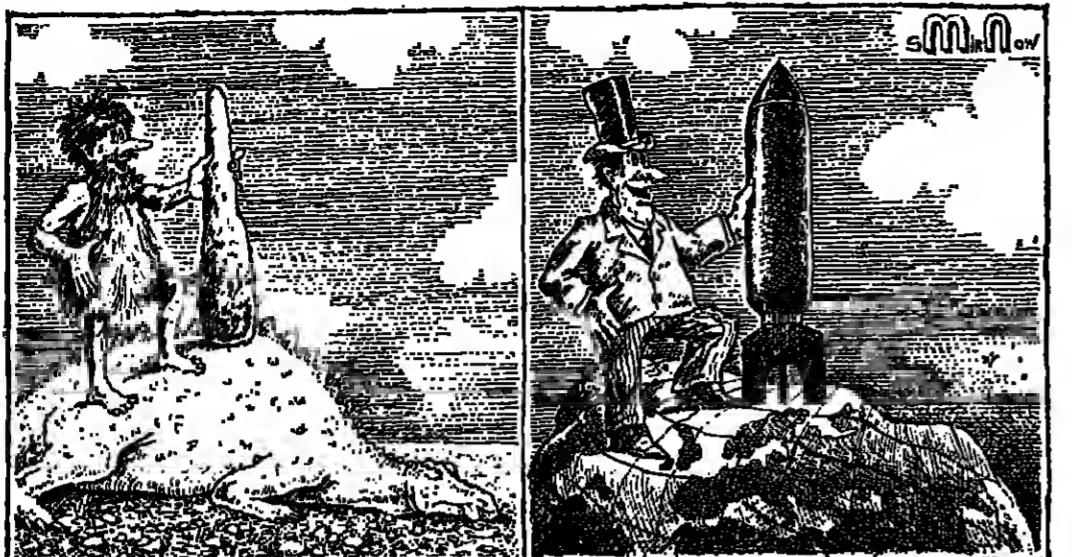
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## Why have the American marines landed in Lebanon?

Washington. President Reagan has notified Congress that American marine units have landed in Lebanon. Though he said the marines would be in Lebanon for a limited period of time, no exact date was specified. Talking to newsmen Reagan gave them to understand that America would like to occupy Lebanon for a long period, at least until a central government enjoying Washington's approval had been set up there. The marines, he said, could stay in Lebanon even after the withdrawal of the Israeli and Syrian forces.

ABC stresses that the marines will stay in Lebanon until the government of that country tells them it no longer requires their help, and this would specifically depend on when the Israelis pull out of the country. According to specialists keeping a close watch on the situation in Lebanon, the network emphasizes, the Israeli troops will be withdrawn from the country only in the space of several months, or even years. In other words, Washington is proposing to transform its military presence into what amounts to an occupation of Lebanon.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

## The evil designs of the counter-revolutionaries in Poland

Warsaw. Calculated Insanity — was the headline used by the Polish Working Agency for its commentary about the organizers of the disturbances in Poland. In our country, the commentary reads, the initiators of disturbances are usually described as madmen ready to plunge the nation into anarchy. There is much truth in this assertion, though every effort is made to present their "acts of protest", street violence, and concomitant slogans as if they stemmed from their own personal initiative.

Heading the machine for political and ideological sabotage, the commentary notes, are subversive centres in the Western world. In the White House, the Pentagon, in the NATO Headquarters in Brussels and in the

cabinets of some Western governments especially appointed groups of experts are taking decisions on what damage could be done to Poland, and on how best to yank this country from the socialist community of nations to do most harm to the community itself.

Those who provoked disturbances in the city streets in late August and early September had unambiguous aims — to try and convince the Poles and other nations that political activities carried out against the interests of the state, are organized by people who know precisely what they are doing and just how to manipulate public sentiment. They resort to duplicitous, demagogic, slender, and blackmail. These are people who are hostile towards socialist Poland.

We are facing a political en-

emy who has certain definite aims. This enemy takes the form of an underground opposition with a wide network of sabotage structures which are used to good advantage by anti-Communist centres in the West. The underground opposition is only the tool in this performance, although every effort is made to present their "acts of protest", street violence, and concomitant slogans as if they stemmed from their own personal initiative.

Heading the machine for political and ideological sabotage, the commentary notes, are subversive centres in the Western world. In the White House, the Pentagon, in the NATO Headquarters in Brussels and in the

**VIEWPOINT**

## With a view to the security of the 'third world'

The Soviet Union has proposed that the leading bodies of the two major military and political groupings — NATO and the Warsaw Treaty — should undertake not to spread their spheres of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This was declared by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, during his talks in Moscow with the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. This proposal follows up and complements a series of other suggested measures designed to afford maximum protection to the newly independent countries from the worldwide confrontation that is engulfing our planet.

These measures include the following: the declaration of some regions of the world as nuclear free or zones of lasting peace and stability, such regions being located first and foremost in the "third world"; and the declaration that the Indian Ocean be turned into such a zone, beginning with the seduction of military activities by NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries in the region. Also included in the above is the proposal put forward by the Soviet Union, that activities by the navies in the World Ocean be restricted, and that confidence-building measures be extended to the busiest sea routes. These, as is known, mostly lie along the coasts of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Nothing of the sort can be said about the other side — the NATO bloc. Quite different initiatives and plans have been forthcoming from the United States and its allies. These include attempts to extend the original geographical borders of NATO activities by moving into North and West Africa, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. There are also plans to create what may be termed as branches of NATO in these areas in which such permanent violators of international peace as Israel, South Africa and the dictatorial regimes in Central America, would play a leading role.

Of prime importance for the implementation of the above Soviet proposal would be the observance of the main principles and ideals of the non-aligned movement which now incorporates nearly one hundred states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Such principles include, for instance, the abstention of the non-aligned countries from any military activities engaged in by the two opposed military and political alliances, and the dismantling of foreign military bases on their soil.

Let us recall that at last year's UN General Assembly this Soviet proposal was supported by an overwhelming majority of UN members, and that it was opposed by the leading NATO power — the United States. One should also bear in mind the doctrine officially proclaimed by Washington that a "limited nuclear war" is admissible against "third world" countries — a doctrine which the Americans are now trying to impose on the other NATO countries.

Particular attention should also be given to the Soviet proposal, now before the UN General Assembly, that a world treaty renouncing the use of force in international relations be concluded in the 40 years that have

passed since World War II, there have been an estimated 150 military conflicts in the world. These have claimed the lives of 25 million people, the latter invariably being citizens of countries which have either gained their independence but recently, or are still struggling for their liberation from the colonial yoke. And behind almost every outbreak of violence we find either the former "militarized countries" or other NATO states.

The security of the "third world" countries would be improved and the current military pressure to which they are subject relieved, were specific measures to be adopted on certain issues such as have been included, at the initiative of the Soviet Union and of some other peace-loving nations, in the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly. These proposed measures include, for instance, the suggestion that nuclear weapons are not deployed on territories of states that at present have none, and that a guarantee be given that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear states.

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Today, there are hundreds of spots in the "third world" at which up-to-date carriers of conventional and nuclear weapons are permanently deployed by the NATO countries. Also stockpiled in these countries is a deadly array of other weapons of the same type.

The Soviet Union has already undertaken unilateral obliga-

## REPORT BY J. PEREZ DE CUELLAR

New York. A report by the UN Secretary General, "The situation in Afghanistan and its consequences for world peace and security", has been circulated at the UN as a General Assembly and Security Council document. On June 15/16, 1982, the report reads, Geneva was the scene of a round of discussions between Pakistani Foreign Minister Yakub Ali Khan and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost, at which my personnel envoy acted as mediator. As previously agreed, the government of Iraq was kept informed on the course of the talks via Iraq's permanent representative at the UN in Geneva.

The discussions focused on a wide range of issues and were held on a constructive basis, with the participants considering specific points on the agenda.

As a result, it proved possible to define more clearly the positions of both sides, to find areas of agreement, and to formulate ideas concerning the structure and content of a comprehensive settlement. Agreement was also reached that my personnel envoy should keep in close touch with both sides and would continue to visit the area until the end of the year in order to carry on the diplomatic process.

During my September 1982 visit to the USSR, the UN Secretary General continues, I had the opportunity of comparing our on the situation with President Leonid Brezhnev and Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko. The Soviet government confirmed its support of my continued efforts to facilitate talks to achieve a political settlement.

The most crucial stage of the diplomatic process is doubtless ahead, he emphasized, and the efforts to succeed have to be removed. Time is of the utmost importance. In this issue and there is still much left to be done.

The Soviet Union's voluntary self-restrictions have been supported by the other socialist countries — members of the Warsaw Treaty. They are ready, as they have repeatedly stated, to take other measures and conclude equal and fair agreements in the name of a healthier atmosphere in the world.

The Soviet Union has proposed that the leading bodies of the two major military and political groupings — NATO and the Warsaw Treaty — should undertake not to spread their spheres of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

This was declared by the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, during his talks in Moscow with the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. This proposal follows up and complements a series of other suggested measures designed to afford maximum protection to the newly independent countries from the worldwide confrontation that is engulfing our planet.

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## THE WORLD



"We Need Jobs!", "Spending Money on Peace, not War!" were the slogans carried by the banners carried by the American workers who demonstrated recently to New York in the photo.

The White House's unpopular policies have led to a profound recession the like of which has not been experienced in the country since the Great Depression of the 30s. The number of unemployed has almost reached the 11 million mark. And even those Americans who have jobs are suffering from an erosion in their living standards.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### WHY ISRAEL IS STILL AN IAEA MEMBER

Nearly 60 countries abstained from signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty, writes *PRAVDA*'s observer Igor Melnikov, commanding on the 36th session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The non-signing of the Treaty by countries which do not conceal their nuclear ambitions is a cause of great concern to the world community. Indicative in this respect were the pitched debates which arose at the session over the Israeli policies. By its practical bombardment of the Iraqi centre for nuclear research in June 1981, Israel not only showed itself to be a state which practices international terrorism, it also challenged IAEA's authority by saying that its action arose from its distrust of the efficiency of IAEA controls.

However, these attacks against the IAEA will bring no credit to Washington. A language of blackmail will not do in an organization which serves the cause of mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and in progress in their economies in order to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

### THE LESSONS OF SABRA AND CHATILA

"Investigation" is a word which has been in vogue in the US Congress and Israeli parliament, writes *IZVESTIJA*'s political analyst, Stanislav Kondratenko. And indeed an investigation has now become imperative, as the truth about the monstrous crime which was the carnage in Lebanon cannot be concealed in the still rising Lebanese demagogues to be told. But it is not just a question of establishing who were the murderers or who admitted them into the two Palestinian camps in the southern suburbs of West Beirut thus letting them loose against unarmed and defenceless people. It is important to trace the sources leading up to the carnage, one more dismal landmark in the history of mankind. Were we to wait on such an investigation, Konstantin Chernenko, we would surely come across a picturesque spot in the mountains of the American state of Maryland, known as Camp David where four years ago, also in September, ex-president Carter, the late Sadat and the still politically active Begin formulated the so-called framework of a Middle East settlement.

The Camp David "peace process", Kondratenko notes in conclusion, turned out to be a trap for the Arabs and, for the Israelis, a tool leading to their aggression and to the number of Palestinians and Lebanese. And what one might well ask, is next on the list?

### WASHINGTON'S DOUBLE AIM IN THE PACIFIC

When he entered the White House, the new American president set out to accomplish what in Washington is vaguely described as the restoration of a strong role for the United States in the Pacific, a role which has never grown weak, writes A. Golts in *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA*. The Americans have deployed their second largest body of troops — numbering nearly half a million servicemen — in the Pacific.

What is behind this massive military preparation? The main aim of the American build-up in the Pacific — to create an increasing threat to the Soviet Union — remains unchanged. At the same time, this force is assigned new functions which follow directly from the provisions of the Pentagon-devised five-year directive to develop the American Armed Forces with a shift in emphasis in planning and use of the armed forces to South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean.

### THE OLD WORLD AND DETENTE

Could or should detente be the monopoly of any one geographic zone or region of the world? The Soviet Union does not share this view, writes Mikhail Chernovoz in the *NEW TIMES* weekly. It is another matter that due to historical reasons detente has stuck deeper roots in some regions. Europe for instance, than in others. The Europeans of the 20th century have lived through two unprecedented disasters and, as a result, most of them have learnt to value peace. The peoples of the Old World have a positive effect on the realistic approach adopted by Western statesmen to the issues of war and peace, the paper emphasizes. The continent is the scene of continued political dialogue and of trade and economic cooperation between East and West; one example of this is the implementation of the "gas-pipes" project, despite "sanctions", embargoes and other punitive measures by Washington. Conflicts in the humanities are also growing. An anti-war and anti-nuclear movement is sweeping through Europe, the paper points out. The material fabric of European cooperation is durable and viable. Significantly, Europe is still a region of stability in a world riddled by periodic armed conflicts.

### OF INTEREST

#### 'Con woman protested against male chauvinism'

For a long time, motorists on the *Deccan Herald* newspaper, Pakistani submerges have been spotted off the Indian coast of the Arabian Sea and were said to be showing unauthorised interest to the South Indian ports of Trivandrum and Cochin. Commander of the South Indian Navy Vice-Admiral R. N. Tabibani said that the subs were engaged on electronic espionage, gathering intelligence on the defence installations in the state of Kerala.

Delhi. Six Pakistani agents have been arrested by security police in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, the UN news agency reports. They were running arms from Pakistan to India and gathering intelligence data about the Indian army.

#### Passions getting hotter round... the compass

A small Swedish firm has been engaged for many years in the production and marketing of ordinary compasses. However, gradually strong competition from larger companies began to take toll of its profits. The company was on the brink of bankruptcy. A short while ago, one of the motorists thought the penalty was harsher than he could bear. When he complained, it turned out that the lady was as much of a wanderer as any other Imperator. At her trial, she said it was obliged to know in which direction he had to turn in order that suits him best for his

courses for studying foreign languages... over the phone have now been digitized in Belgium. This unusual method is meant for people who already possess a certain knowledge of the subject but want to acquire some additional skills in the spoken language. It is up to the student to choose how many lessons he has per week and the time of day that suits him best for his studies.

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## Round the Soviet Union

A COMPLEX OF PURIFYING INSTALLATIONS HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION IN VYSOBO, IN THE LENINOGRAD REGION. Its capacity was planned with due account taken of the forecasted future development of the city. The programme for the ecological protection of the area envisages the complete purification of the neglected sewage and that of other effluvia in the region by 1985.

THE EIGHT-VOLUME MOLDAVIAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA TOOK PRIDE OF PLACE AT AN EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA LITERATURE IN KISHINEV. This fundamental work containing about 40,000 articles reflects the achievements of the economy, science and culture of the republic along its path to socialism.

OSMEN OF KAZAKHSTAN ARE BUILDING UP NATURAL GAS OUTPUT. The 75 million cubic metres of fuel to be produced over and above the official plan have been dispatched to Central Asia. Gas is piped by the staff of the Masyshik gas production department. This increase has been obtained as a result of a fuller utilization of the operating wells. Gas workers intend to extract no less than 30 million cu m of fuel above the plan for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

MINING MATERIAL OF A NEW INCREASED STRENGTH IS NOW BEING PRODUCED BY THE TBILISI PLANT OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN GEORGIA. The slab initially produced by scientists resembles granite but is considerably cheaper.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FROM MEXICO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A WARM WELCOME IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA. They have come here to take part in the Week of Friendship between the Soviet and Mexican Youth. The programme of the Week includes a seminar, "The Role of Young People in the Struggle for Peace", as well as parties and international friendship meetings.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### PRESERVING OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Most of us are always eager to set off on a long journey to explore our cultural heritage, writes T. Alentkova in PRAVDA, but touring historical and cultural monuments is not the only way of expressing our interest in our past: many people in this country are actively engaged in the protection and restoration of old buildings.

For instance, special student restoration-construction units helped in the restoration of the following monuments: the famous Solovets Monastery, Kizhi, the Holy Korely Museum of Wooden Architecture, and Mikhaylovskoye, Pishchkin's estate not far from Pskov.

There is also a powerful schoolchildren's movement in such cities; for instance, the "Rodul'niy" (Home town) organization, in Tifliss, founded in 1975, now has 15,000 members. The children, like collectors, collect yards of the rubbish which has accumulated there over the course of many years. They work twice a month, usually on Sundays, under the supervision of municipal officers and restorers. Such places are then converted into youth centres and clubs.

This campaign has also caught on in Tver, Rakhov and on the island of Sozopolis. In the town of Viljandi, young people are now busy restoring on old castle, which is to house a youth cultural centre, the article concludes.

### A CHILD IS NOT A BAGGAGE TO BE STOWED AWAY WITH GRANDPARENTS

Writing in IZVESTIA on the subject of family life, journalist I. Ovchinnikova says that mortgages are getting "younger". In other words, people who are far from being self-supporting are becoming "others" and mothers. And very often, as a result, their children are left permanently in the custody of their grandparents, who have to bring them up.

## STAR GAZING IN TAJIKISTAN

Astronomy is a science that is now developing at a rapid pace in Tajikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Way back in 1932 Moscow and Leninograd scientists helped set up the Tadzhik astronomical observatory. It was later joined by the Gissar and Songdok observatories now affiliated to the Institute of Astrophysics of the Tajik Academy of Sciences.

The Songdok observatory, the latest arrival in the field, is located on top of the Vakhrushev ridge, 2,300 m above sea level. The air there is always clear and the day and night temperatures steady.

It uses equipment made in the GDR and Hungary, and its telescope is able to study objects of the 21st star magnitude, which is way above the capacity of the Gissar telescope. It is now possible to observe planetary objects and to conduct research into yet unexplored phenomena like the various physical processes occurring in gaseous-star environments.

THE EIGHT-VOLUME MOLDAVIAN SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA TOOK PRIDE OF PLACE AT AN EXHIBITION OF SAMPLES OF SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA LITERATURE IN KISHINEV. This fundamental work containing about 40,000 articles reflects the achievements of the economy, science and culture of the republic along its path to socialism.

OSMEN OF KAZAKHSTAN ARE BUILDING UP NATURAL GAS OUTPUT. The 75 million cubic metres of fuel to be produced over and above the official plan have been dispatched to Central Asia. Gas is piped by the staff of the Masyshik gas production department.

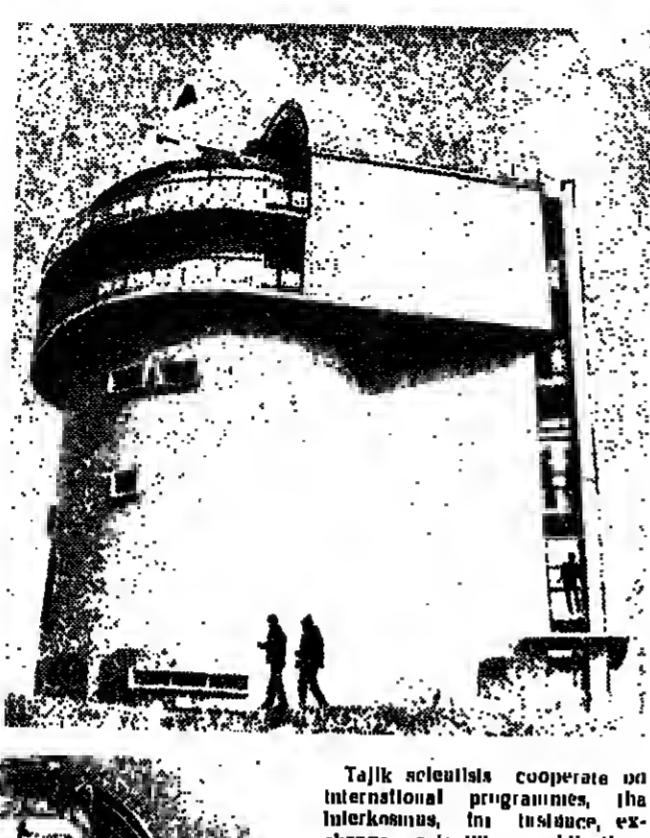
This increase has been obtained as a result of a fuller utilization of the operating wells. Gas workers intend to extract no less than 30 million cu m of fuel above the plan for the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

MINING MATERIAL OF A NEW INCREASED STRENGTH IS NOW BEING PRODUCED BY THE TBILISI PLANT OF BUILDING MATERIALS IN GEORGIA. The slab initially produced by scientists resembles granite but is considerably cheaper.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN FROM MEXICO HAVE BEEN GIVEN A WARM WELCOME IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL OF ALMA-ATA. They have come here to take part in the Week of Friendship between the Soviet and Mexican Youth. The programme of the Week includes a seminar, "The Role of Young People in the Struggle for Peace", as well as parties and international friendship meetings.

## HEAVY-DUTY LORRIES FOR NORTHERN CLIMES

Major components of the new heavy-duty MAZ-6422 motor-vehicle trains have undergone operating tests for northern conditions at the Minsk Motor



Tajik scientists cooperate on international programmes, the Interkomsus, for instance, exchange scientific publications with 230 astronomical institutions around the world, and coordinate the "Research into molecular substances in the Solar System" programme, now under way in the USSR.

In the photos: the 25-metre tower of the Sangdok observatory.

The Sangdok reflector telescope is the biggest in Central Asia.

## HEAVY-DUTY LORRIES FOR NORTHERN CLIMES

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Works, in Byelorussia. A special thermal insulation chamber set up at the plant makes it possible to check them thoroughly at low temperatures. The first

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batch of heavy-duty lorries specially designed for work in the North has been dispatched to the automobile transport enterprises of Novosibirsk.

The author stresses that while children are still small, they come to form one whole with their parents, and that it is a far from ideal situation for them to live apart. In most cases this practice leads to negative results. A far more natural way of organizing one's family life is for grandparents to come visiting or simply to lend a helping hand. But when children grow up and reach adolescence away from their parents' home, normal life is disrupted to such an extent that it becomes well nigh impossible to restore it.

What should be done in remedy this state of affairs? Work should be done so that they still have to complete their education, or if their jobs entail long spells away from home, I do not think that there can be any objection to this. But when children grow up and reach adolescence away from their parents' home, normal life is disrupted to such an extent that it becomes well nigh impossible to restore it.

WORK SHOULD BE DONE SO THAT THEY STILL HAVE TO COMPLETE THEIR EDUCATION, OR IF THEIR JOBS ENTAIL LONG SPELLS AWAY FROM HOME, I DO NOT THINK THAT THERE CAN BE ANY OBJECTION TO THIS. But when children grow up and reach adolescence away from their parents' home, normal life is disrupted to such an extent that it becomes well nigh impossible to restore it.

Serious thought is needed in order to prevent situations in which a child has to choose between the mother who has brought him into the world and the grandparents who have brought him up.

### FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR SOVIET SCHOOLS!

First-year schoolchildren, in ten schools in Leningrad, now have two instead of one, one day off a week. From this year they will stay at home on Saturday, the newspaper writes. The TASS correspondent provides the answer to the question: "Is it a good or bad idea to keep children at school only two instead of six days a week? The advantage of the five-day vacation being that the children's time-off would then coincide with that of their parents.

Today, more than 15 thousand schoolchildren throughout the country are being educated under the new curriculum, and nearly 500 classes with a shorter working week are operating in all the constitutive republics.

Each republic has its own approach to the experimental plan, unlike areas are involved in such republics as the Ukraine, Moldavia and Byelorussia. In Tifliss, the experiment covers all the schools in the city of Nukus.

## KARAKUM PASTURES

The distant pastures of the Karakum Desert, which cover 80 per cent of Turkmenia's territory, have become more abundant. Livestock breeds of the Ashkhabad Region are supplied with 13,000 hectares of land recovered in accordance with recommendations from the Institute of Deserts at the Republican Academy of Sciences.

To raise the productivity of pastures various shrubs and annual and perennial grasses were used, including haloxylon which gives high yields in winter, as well as a forest of young cotton trees. This evergreen forest which has an abundance of nutritive substances not only improves the green appearance but also reliably anchors the sand.

All in all, there are about 5 million hectares of desert pastures in Turkmenia. Game grounds operating the size of the Karakum Desert are being established. In the eleventh five-year plan period (1981-1985) the improvement of up to 100,000 hectares of such lands is envisaged.

### METHANE REPLACING COAL

The use of pit methane is

increasingly increasing the amount of coal required in the central part of the country. The gas which only some time ago was put into use heats living and working areas of the Sevenoak coal mine. This will allow the mine to extract 15,000 tonnes of coal annually.

The Vorkulinsk analysis has set up a special unit to repair boilers and dryers in the mine. The designing is done by the local research institute for the coal project while all the calculations are conducted by the mine itself.

The use of pit methane is increasing not only in the mine but also in thousands of smaller enterprises. The pit methane is used to replace coal and dryers. The designing is done by the local research institute for the coal project while all the calculations are conducted by the mine itself.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

# GEORGI DANELIYA



Though his films are generally considered to be comedies, Georgi Danielya himself categorically deems that this is so, and perhaps rightly, for when showing us the funny side of life, he makes us sad, and when showing us the sad side, he makes us smile.

Danielya has made ten films: "Seryozha" (together with Igor Tselikov), "The Road in the Moorings", "I Walk Around Moscow", "33", "Don't Grieve", "Afonye", "A Complete Writer", "Mordov", "The Autumn Marathon", and "Tears Flowed" (only recently released). And for these ten works he has been awarded about 30 prizes in all parts of the world.

He is a constant headache to critics trying to analyse his work, and to foresee future directions in which it might develop. His loveable answer is in such a sentence as follows: "I don't know, I don't think so, I haven't thought it over". And this is as it should be; for everything that an artist wishes and feels it necessary to say, be expressed through his work. Certainly critics trying to get to grips with his movies have no easy time of it. It is impossible, even remotely,

to tell of a linking theme running through his films: one only are all his movies based on utterly diverse subjects, matter and theme—the style in which they are made is also fundamentally different. What, for instance, does the light and captivating lyricism of "I Walk Around Moscow" have in common with the grotesque publicistic style of "33", at the severe simplicity of "The Road to the Moorings", with the ordeals of "Don't Grieve"? And yet there are certain linking features about these works. All Danielya's movies demonstrate a gentle, wise and kindly outlook on the world, an unfailing love for all manifestations in life, for all people and to particular, for his heroes. His last movie, "Tears Flowed", can be said to be a declaration of love for life and people in general. The hero of the film, kindess personified (the role played by Yevgeny Leonov) turns one fine day into an evil, suspicious and ravenous character—he had happened to catch sight of fragments of a cracked mirror, broken by a vicious magician. And from this moment on, the feelings of the people surrounding him, and all the dark sides of life take an exaggerated significance to his eyes. The hero tries in vain to struggle with real—or with what he takes to be real—evil but he only attains the truth when, despairing of changing the world, he begins to shed bitter tears. As his tears roll down his cheeks he begins to wash away the fragments of evil which had become embedded in his eyes and soul. And thus he regains his good-tempered outlook on the world. And this is the only way in which I approach my hero, says Danielya.

Although today one cannot imagine the Soviet cinema without Danielya, his entry into the film world came but as the result of a chain of coincidences. Coming from an artistic Georgiev family (among his relatives are such famous actors and directors as Mary and Venko Andzhaparidze, Mikhail and Sofiko Chiauridze, and Georgi and Elder Shengelaya), Danielya's first reaction was to try to dispense with the family tradition and become an architect. And from that choice of profession Danielya was to bring to the cinema his great talent for design.

Danielya takes great pains with, and becomes utterly involved in, each film he shoots—his conscientiousness has become legendary. And this may well be why to twenty years of work in the cinema, he has made only ten films. But this is not something to grieve over, for, as is well known, harmony is hardly a fit subject for algebraical calculations.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## NEW FILM ON AZERBAIJAN'S FIRST COMPOSER

"Uzeyir Cadzhibekov, the Chords of Long Life" is a new 160-part film devoted to the biography of the outstanding Azerbaijani composer, Uzeyir Cadzhibekov. An Azerbaijani film production, it is based on the

script of writer and director Azer Anar.

In this film, he says, we tried to provide an idea of Uzeyir Cadzhibekov's wide-ranging personality. He was not only Azerbaijani's first professional composer



Ilya Glazunov, the well-known Moscow artist, has completed a major series of illustrations for a twelve-volume collection of Dostoevsky's stories and novels. The photos: Glazunov's illustrations (left to right) for "St. Petersburg", "Life" and "The Insured".

## 'Madrigal' gets its first performance

It has become traditional to hold a conference devoted to various aspects of Shostakovich's creative work and social activity at the Leningrad N. A. Rimsky-Korsakov Conservatoire, where the composer studied and worked as a professor for many years. The key item on this year's conference programme (the con-

## TURGENEV IN JAPAN

The premiere of "Natasha" at the Royal Theatre in Tokyo drew a full house and was enthusiastically received. The play is based on Turgenev's "Moss in the Country" and was staged by the Soviet artistic director Anatoly Efros for the Gekidan Tosen company. The leading role was taken by one of Japan's best actresses—Komaki Kurihara. In the Soviet Union she is known for two films: "Moscow, My Love" and "Maidens of the White Night".

## 'Boomerang' at Moscow's Musical Theatre

The ballet "Boomerang", produced by Boris Efman, a young choreographer from Leningrad, recently held its premiere at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre.

Boris Efman's creative work has become well known through the productions of the Leningrad ballet ensemble which he heads. This company was only established a mere five years ago but has already won popularity amongst its audience and critics.

A journalistic approach, dynamism, a search for original solutions and above all a desire to identify with the youth—these are the distinguishing features of B. Efman's work of which "Boomerang" is a clear illustration.

Efman, who is also the author of the libretto, based his ballet on Bertolt Brecht's well-known play "The Three-Penny Opera" while the musical score for "Boomerang" is based on the works of J. McLeaghlin, a modern English composer.

The critics have repeatedly admired Efman's skill in producing duel scenes. "Boomerang", in particular, has a number of impressive duets with contrasting mood. Efman

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